

lowering the threshold. The depressant effect of smoking was much more marked than was the stimulating tendency. Rest accomplished the same sort of restoration of the threshold for sensory stimuli to the normal, though the effect of smoking in this respect seemed to be more marked. The psychophysiologic measurements made at Dartmouth harmonize with the statements of those who experience a stimulating action of smoking when they are depressed, and a depressing effect when they feel nervous or irritable. Smokers will find in this research a justification for the belief that the use of tobacco under certain conditions may lead to such sensations or feelings as approach the normal most nearly; that is, an adjustment which brings the smoker to a physical state which is desirable because normal in its sensory features. Of alcohol it has been said that, whereas it may at times be a blessing in disease, in health it is mostly a detriment. Perhaps it will eventually appear that the smoking of tobacco also has a variety of effects, the importance of which depends on the state of the smoker quite as much as on the pharmacology of the smoke.

PROGRESS IN THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

The latest reports¹ of the progress of the investigations which Dean and his medical and chemical confrères in the Hawaiian Islands have been conducting in recent years on the treatment of leprosy deserve careful study. The problem, which has frequently been discussed in *THE JOURNAL*, has involved many disturbing factors complicated by the difficulty of determining with certainty whether leprosy has actually been cured in the individual cases treated. There can be little doubt, however, that a potent remedial agent resides in some of the fatty acids which can be separated from chaulmoogra oil. The first larger group of successful cases in which the newer discoveries were applied were treated by the use of mixed ethyl esters of chaulmoogra oil acids carrying 2 per cent. of iodine in chemical combination. Intramuscular injections were supplemented by oral administration of a similar product. In the latest series the iodine has been omitted without noteworthy difference in the favorable outcome of the treatment; and the oral dosage has likewise been discontinued because it has failed to give any evidence of added advantage in respect to the period of treatment or the character of the results attained. Furthermore, two definite constituents of chaulmoogra oil, chaulmoogric and hydnocarpic acids, have been separated and employed in the form of esters therapeutically with obvious success. Thus, the practice of treatment has become simplified to involve the injection of ethyl esters of one or the other of the two chemical compounds noted. An opportunity is now offered to the chemist to prepare a variety of similar products for tests of their possible superior value in the important work of curing lepers. The "last word" has not been spoken; but a truly great advance has been made in the demonstration of a chemically distinct type of substance with potent remedial properties.

1. McDonald, J. T., and Dean, A. L.: *The Constituents of Chaulmoogra Oil Effective in Leprosy*, J. A. M. A. 76: 1470 (May 28) 1921.

Association News

THE ST. LOUIS SESSION

Dates Announced for Annual Session in 1922

The next annual session of the American Medical Association will be held in St. Louis, May 22 to 26, 1922. The Board of Trustees has appointed Dr. Robert E. Schlueter, St. Louis, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements. The committee will establish an office in the headquarters of the St. Louis Medical Society, 3525 Pine Street. All communications for the attention of the Local Committee of Arrangements should be sent to that address.

Medical News

(PHYSICIANS WILL CONFER A FAVOR BY SENDING FOR THIS DEPARTMENT ITEMS OF MORE OR LESS GENERAL INTEREST: SUCH AS RELATE TO SOCIETY ACTIVITIES, NEW HOSPITALS, EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.)

CALIFORNIA

Chiropractor Sentenced to Term in Jail.—It is reported that on May 26, H. A. Kittle, chiropractor of Los Angeles, was sentenced to ninety days in jail on the charge of practicing medicine without a license.

GEORGIA

Venereal Institute Clinic.—More than 200 physicians of Georgia attended a series of lectures and clinics on venereal disease control at Emory University, Atlanta, July 11-16.

ILLINOIS

Personal.—Dr. Charles E. Humiston, Chicago, president of the Illinois State Medical Society, appeared before the House Committee at Washington, D. C., on Monday, July 18, in opposition to the Sheppard-Towner bill.

Chicago

Personal.—Dr. Alfred S. Burdick has been elected president of the Abbott Laboratories, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Wallace Calvin Abbott. Dr. Burdick has been associated with the Abbott Laboratories for more than seventeen years, and for the last six years has been vice president and assistant general manager.

INDIANA

Muncie Academy of Medicine.—At the last meeting, before adjourning for the hot months, which was a joint meeting with the state board of health, Dr. George Crile, Cleveland, spoke on the "Control of Mortality in Abdominal Operations for Cancer."

Public Health Survey.—Dr. Murray P. Horwood, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is conducting a public health survey of Tippecanoe County during July and August, under the auspices of the Tippecanoe County Tuberculosis Association. The purpose of the survey is to ascertain the condition of the factors affecting the public health and to formulate a program for the improvement of the public health, based on the findings of the survey. It will include an investigation of the water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, refuse collection and disposal, milk supply, sanitation of food stores and restaurants, school sanitation, school hygiene, organization and activities of the health department, hospital facilities, antituberculosis activities, vital statistics, and analysis of the city budget.

KENTUCKY

Typhoid Fever Outbreak.—An outbreak of typhoid fever in Kentucky prompted Surgeon-General Cumming to send Asst. Surg. M. V. Ziegler to Louisville to confer with state and city health authorities and to assist in the application of control measures in the epidemic that is spreading in the city of Louisville.

MARYLAND

Personal.—Dr. Maurice C. Pincoffs has been appointed professor of medicine and head of the department of medicine in the Medical School of the University of Maryland, to succeed Dr. Gordon Wilson. This is the first step in the reorganization of the whole medical school, which was made possible recently by members of the medical faculty placing their resignations in the hands of Dr. Albert F. Woods, president of the university. Under the new administration, several of the present staff are expected to be asked to remain. Dr. Pincoffs is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, class of 1912.—Dr. Ysidro Espinosa, chief medical officer in charge of the child hygiene bureau in the department of health, Mexico, is in Baltimore studying the methods of similar work in operation in this city.

MINNESOTA

Personal.—Dr. William F. Wild, Clarksdale, Miss., recently with the Rockefeller Foundation, has been appointed executive secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association, to succeed Dr. Hibbert W. Hill, who resigned last year.

NEW JERSEY

Election of Health Board Officers.—At its annual reorganization meeting, July 6, at Trenton, the state board of health elected Dr. Harry Spence, Jersey City, president, and Dr. Thomas B. Lee, Camden, vice president.

NEW YORK

Conference on Public Health.—The annual conference of public health officers and public health nurses of New York state will take place, September 13-15, at Cornell University, Ithaca.

Personal.—Because of failing health, Dr. Hortense V. Bruce has resigned as superintendent of the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, to take effect on August 1.

Dinner for Health Department.—The Yonkers department of health held a dinner, July 15, to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of the department of health. During the year Yonkers has had the lowest death rate and the second lowest infant mortality rate among second class cities of the state of New York.

The One Hundred and Second Medical Regiment.—At the state camp of instruction, at Peekskill, July 9, Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, division surgeon for the Twenty-Seventh Division, N. G., N. Y., was sworn in as colonel of the new One Hundred and Second Medical Regiment, and will take control of all the medical activities of the state guard. This regiment is the first to be organized and federalized, and will be the model followed by the National Guard of other states.

Appeal for Medical Volunteers.—In view of the lack of experienced physicians in the Orient capable of conducting postgraduate work, the American Jewish Physicians' Committee has issued an appeal, through its president, Nathan Ratnof, to experienced physicians and surgeons throughout the country to volunteer for medical instruction service in Palestine. The courses are planned to assist medical men and medical missionaries working in the East, and will be nonsectarian. The committee hopes to found a medical college in Palestine as a gift from American Jewish physicians.

Health Legislation.—Among the new laws and amendments to existing laws relating to public health passed by the last legislature are the following:

Chapter 249.—Authorizes second and third class cities to create public health departments in place of boards of health, and provides for full-time health executives who will be known as commissioner of health in second class cities and health officer in third class cities. The term of office of such officials is made four years instead of two as at present. No person will be eligible to such appointments, unless he is a physician or surgeon, licensed to practice under the laws of New York State, has practiced as such or been engaged in public health work for a period of five years and has complied with the qualifications prescribed by the public health council. Exception is made in the case of physicians who have received the degree of doctor of public health in an institution recognized by the University of the State of New York.

Chapter 509.—Empowers county boards of supervisors to establish a general health district which may include the county or any part of the county or parts thereof; except that no first or second class city, and without its consent, no third class city, may be included in such district. The act makes provision for the continuance of present existing local health districts, and for the completion of the term of office of present local health officers.

Chapter 708.—Repeals the narcotic drug law and abolishes the department of narcotic drug control. All books, papers, records and documents are turned over to the state commissioner of health, but no duties are transferred.

Chapter 510.—Provides for a division of sanitation of the state department of health and transfers certain duties heretofore assigned to the state department of health to the state engineer.

Chapter 130.—Empowers board of supervisors in counties not having a tuberculosis hospital to appoint and employ such public health nurses as such board may deem proper.

Chapter 263.—Empowers board of supervisors in counties not having a tuberculosis hospital to organize and operate clinics for the medical examination of persons who are or may be suffering from tuberculosis.

Chapter 248.—Empowers county superintendants or overseers of the poor to utilize in addition to hospitals, such sanatoriums and boarding houses as are approved for such purposes by the state commissioner of health for the care and treatment of indigent sick persons.

New York City

Personal.—Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, medical director of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, will sail, July 27, to visit the various modern hospitals in England, France and Italy.—Dr. Arnold Knapp sailed for Europe, July 16, on the Royal Mail Steam Packet *Oropesa*.

Physician's License Revoked.—A report from the board of regents of the University of the State of New York states that the license of Dr. Samuel J. Bernfeld was revoked, June 20, 1921, on the ground that Dr. Bernfeld has been convicted of conspiracy to evade the Selective Service Act.

New Jewish Memorial Hospital.—Plans for the new Jewish Hospital to be erected at Dyckman Street overlooking the Hudson have been completed. It is proposed to utilize as a part of the hospital a building now in the grounds. This will undergo reconstruction and a new wing will be added so that the capacity of the new institution will be 165 beds. The completed structure will cost about \$350,000 and will be dedicated to the memory of the Jewish soldiers, sailors and marines who died in the World War.

Test Right to Treat Drug Addicts.—Indicted in the federal court on the charge of violating the Harrison Narcotic Law, it is reported that Dr. Morris Behrman expects to make a test case of one of the indictments. Dr. Behrman is charged with having given a prescription to a Pullman porter for 150 grains of heroin, 360 grains of morphin and 210 grains of cocain. The demurrer is on the grounds that the dispensing of drugs by the physician was in the course of his professional practice only; that there is no allegation that he wrote the prescription with criminal intent, and that there was a desire on his part to cure the addict.

OHIO

Physicians Honored.—The Allen County Medical Association held a special meeting and banquet recently in honor of Drs. Jonathan B. Vail and Enos G. Burton, Lima, and Newton Sager, Lafayette, each of whom had been in active medical practice more than fifty years. Drs. Vail and Burton, both graduated the same year, 1871, at the Ohio Medical School, now the Ohio and Miami Medical School of the University of Cincinnati.

OREGON

New Officers of the Oregon State Medical Association.—At the recent meeting of the state medical association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Dr. Abram L. Houseworth, Marshfield; vice presidents, Drs. Edward B. McDaniel, Portland, George E. Houck, Roseburg, and Henry E. Pernot, Corvallis; secretary, Dr. T. Homer Coffen, Portland, and treasurer, Dr. Jessie N. McGavin, Portland.

North Pacific Medical Association.—At the meeting of the Tri-State Medical Association, referred to in THE JOURNAL, July 16, there was organized the North Pacific Medical Association, to comprise Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and British Columbia, which will meet annually, independently of the different state medical associations. Dr. John Earle Else, Portland, will serve as chairman, and Dr. Homer Dudley, Seattle, will serve as secretary, until the first annual meeting, which will probably be held in Vancouver.

PENNSYLVANIA

Tuberculosis May Be Quarantined.—According to a recent statement of the state health department, tuberculosis, being classed as a communicable disease, may legally be subject to quarantine—as in the case of smallpox, scarlet fever or diphtheria—when a patient fails or refuses to take the necessary precautions to protect others from infection.

Philadelphia

Opium Seized.—More than \$2,000 worth of opium was seized, one Chinese was arrested and another escaped, July

14, when Agent Unfreed of the narcotic division of the International Revenue Department raided a Chinese laundry at 909 Locust Street. Opium was secreted in secret compartments in the wall, floor and stairway.

Schools on Insanitary List.—Sixteen out of the 328 school buildings in the city are given a rating of "bad" in the annual sanitation survey presented to the board of education at its regular meeting by Dr. Walter S. Cornell, director of the medical inspection division of the public schools. The survey lists seventy-seven buildings as "excellent"; ninety-four as "good," and thirty-two as "poor," in addition to those already mentioned as "bad."

The Temple University School of Medicine.—In the reorganization of the School of Medicine, the following have been elected full-time professors: Dr. David Gregg Metheny, professor of anatomy and histology; Dr. Joseph Garrett Hickey, professor of physiology; Dr. William H. Reese, professor of chemistry; Dr. Max H. Bochrock has been elected clinical professor of neurology and will be visiting neurologist to the Samaritan and Garretson hospitals; Dr. Albert Strickler has been elected clinical professor of dermatology, and becomes visiting dermatologist to the Samaritan and Garretson hospitals.

TENNESSEE

Election of Officers of State Medical Board.—The state board of medical examiners, at its annual meeting, June 27, at Nashville, elected Dr. William I. McCreary, Knoxville, as president, to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Ambrose McCoy, Jackson. The other officers elected, were: vice president, Dr. Benjamin L. Simmons, Nashville, and secretary, Dr. Alfred B. DeLoach, Memphis.

UTAH

Personal.—Dr. James Earle, Salt Lake City, who during the war had charge of the eye department of the American Aviation Training Station at Issoudon, France, has recently been appointed as a surgeon in the U. S. Army and ordered to report for duty at the government hospital at Biltmore, N. C.

WISCONSIN

Department of Public Health Nursing.—The governor has signed the bill creating a department of public health nursing. A director of nursing will be appointed sometime before September, and the work of the department will be reorganized along the lines set forth in the bill. The measure was supported by the nursing organizations of the state.

Public Health Laws.—The last legislature appropriated \$51,000 per year for general administration for the state board of health; \$41,250 for venereal disease control work; \$13,300 for the bureau of communicable diseases; \$5,000 for supervision of public comfort stations and rest-room construction, and \$31,000 during the first year and \$21,000 the second year, for the bureau of child welfare and public health nursing. Former appropriations of \$7,490 per year for laboratories and \$1,500 per year for silver nitrate for the prevention of infant blindness, were renewed. A full-time health officer was provided for all cities of 25,000 or more. Vaccination of schoolchildren at the expense of the municipality, except where parents choose their own physician, was also provided for. Pneumonia and epidemic encephalitis were made reportable diseases.

CANADA

Ontario's New Marriage Law.—Section 2 of the amendments passed last session of the Ontario legislature gives power to the provincial secretary to issue to ministerial applicants or church authorities on their behalf, certificates of registration, and stipulates that, where it is apparent that any person registered has ceased to possess the qualifications entitling him to be registered, he may annul such registration and revoke his authority to perform marriages. The right to perform marriages is extended to properly ordained clergywomen. The enforcement of these amendments is to come into effect, October 1. The registration is taking place under Dr. John W. S. McCullough, of the provincial board of health. Heretofore the privilege of issuing marriage licenses was in the hands of the jewelers of Ontario, but now it is taken out of their hands and vested in municipal clerks; and only duly registered clergymen of recognized denominations may legally perform the marriage ceremony.

GENERAL

Special Course for Physicians.—The Graduate School of the University of Minnesota announces a special one-year course in ophthalmology and otolaryngology, to begin Sept. 28, 1921.

American Nurses' Memorial in France.—The cornerstone of the new Florence Nightingale Training School for Nurses at Bagatelle was laid, June 5, by Miss Helen Scott Hay, Savannah, chief nurse of the American Red Cross in Europe, on behalf of Miss Clara D. Noyes, Washington, D. C., president of the American Nurses' Association and chairman of the fund for the memorial, who was unable to be present. The school is dedicated to the memory of the 284 American nurses who gave their lives in the war, and it will be built with money collected through the three national organizations of America—the American Nurses' Association, the League of Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

Infant Mortality.—According to a recent report, issued by the Children's Bureau, on infant mortality in the registration area since it was established in 1915, Pittsburgh lost more babies in proportion to its births in each year of the five-year period, 1916-1920, than any other of the nine large cities in the area. In 1920, there was a loss of one infant in every nine—the rate varying in different parts of the city from 64 per thousand in the most favorable ward to 157 per thousand in the most unfavorable. Nearly one half of the babies who failed to survive died before they were a month old, and nearly one fourth of the deaths reported were caused by gastro-intestinal diseases. Washington, Philadelphia and New York showed the most satisfactory progress toward a reduction of rates, though Minneapolis has consistently maintained the lowest rate of all of the nine cities.

Medical Week in Kansas City.—The Medical Association of the Southwest, the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, and the Medical Veterans of the World's War are planning to hold a combined meeting, October 24-28, at Kansas City, Mo. The committee of the Medical Veterans of the World's War is arranging a series of clinics for the mornings at all the Kansas City hospitals. The afternoons will be devoted to scientific sessions of both the other societies. The Midwestern Association of Anesthetists will be organized and will present a program, October 25. The Jackson County Medical Society will arrange special entertainments, which will include a golf tournament and a dinner dance at one of the country clubs. Arrangements are also being made for special home-coming festivities for the graduates of the University Medical College, and one evening has been reserved for alumni dinners for representatives of the various colleges and universities attending the session.

Development of Medical Education in Brussels.—Mr. H. Goosens-Bara, as official delegate from the hospital board of the city of Brussels, and Mr. J. B. Dewin, who has been appointed by the city of Brussels as architect of the new hospital of St. Pierre—a public hospital to be used as a teaching hospital of the medical school of the University of Brussels—have come to the United States in connection with a plan for the development of facilities for medical education in Brussels. The Rockefeller Foundation is contributing more than \$3,000,000 for new buildings and endowments for the medical school of the University of Belgium. The laboratories and classrooms of the medical school will be entirely rebuilt and redeveloped on a new site adjoining that of the municipal hospital of St. Pierre, which is also to be rebuilt and reorganized. The new hospital will contain 350 beds with a well equipped outpatient department, laboratories and accommodations for teaching and research. As a part of the general plan, a nurses' training school is being established in memory of Edith Cavell and Madame Depage. Mr. Goosens-Bara and Mr. Dewin will be the guests of the Rockefeller Foundation while investigating hospital administration in this country. They will also visit hospitals and medical laboratories in Great Britain on their way back to Belgium.

LATIN AMERICA

Street Named for Dr. Gorgas in Havana.—The name of Virtudes Street in Havana has been officially changed to "Mayor Gorgas," and metal plates with the new names have been affixed.

Radium in Brazil.—The *Brazil Medico* announces that Dr. Cleef, professor of chemistry at Bello Horizonte, reports the discovery in Minas Geraes of a mineral substance hitherto unknown, which possesses great radioactive properties.

Memorial to Nuñez.—A statue of Dr. Enrique Nuñez has been erected at the entrance to the grounds of the García Hospital at Havana, the construction of which was due to his initiative. He was long chief of the national public health service.

Finlay Park in Havana.—The park that has been constructed opposite the headquarters of the national public health service in Havana has been named for Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, and a fine statue portraying him was recently unveiled. It stands in the center of the park, and it is proposed to place in the corners of the park statues of the three members of the American commission which, with Dr. A. Agramonte, confirmed the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito, as Finlay had suggested.

Personal.—The new monthly published at Mexico, *Medicina*, states that Dr. A. Román has resigned the chair of medical pathology in the National Medical School of Mexico, and Dr. J. T. Rojas has been appointed in his place. The latter has been commissioned by the medical faculty to go to Europe on a special mission, and Dr. Canale is to serve pro tem.—At the same school Dr. E. Cervera has been appointed professor of microbiology.—Dr. J. Azpuru España has been appointed professor of anatomy on the medical faculty of the University of Honduras.—Dr. H. Valenzuela has returned to Tegucigalpa from a trip to foreign medical centers.—Dr. Miguel H. Alcívar has been elected vice rector of the University of Guayaquil.

Campaign Against Yellow Fever.—In Brazil where yellow fever was formerly prevalent from Rio along the east coast and the Caribbean littoral to the Amazon and up the Amazon Valley to Yquitos in Peru, the infected area has been gradually reduced to a relatively small region on the east coast. The disease seems now to be confined to a zone along the coast from Pernambuco to Bahia. These ports are regarded as the endemic foci from which the infection is distributed from time to time over the surrounding region. Recent reports indicate relatively high stegomyia mosquito index, particularly in Pernambuco. One or two epidemics of minor importance during the year were brought under prompt control. Active measures are being carried out under the direction of the Brazilian National Department of Health which has provided adequate funds for the purpose.

On the west coast of South America the government of Ecuador has declared the country free of yellow fever, no case having been reported since June, 1919, a period of more than two years.

Before the infection had been exterminated in Guayaquil, it appeared in epidemic form in the department of Piura just across the Ecuadorean border in northern Peru. Here it had spread over a considerable area before attracting the attention of government authorities. Some months later, in 1920, the Peruvian government instituted active measures under the direction of Dr. Henry R. Carter, of the U. S. Public Health Service, and the epidemic was promptly suppressed. No reinfection has occurred in this department.

Before completion of the work in Piura, however, the infection had been introduced from this region into the department of Lambayeque, further south, and again had spread over an extensive region before being detected and reported. Here with a more dense population and a high stegomyia index the epidemic became relatively severe. Early in 1921 the government took charge of this second epidemic. Dr. Henry H. Hanson has been placed in charge with full authority. Funds for the work are being supplied by the government and the International Health Board. Dr. Hanson and his staff seem to be getting the situation in hand. Recent reports indicate a steady lowering of the mosquito index and a corresponding fall in case reports.

The situation in Mexico and Central America seems most encouraging. Health authorities have been disposed to regard Mérida, Yucatan, as an endemic focus of yellow fever of long standing. In the transcribed records of the early Maya civilization there are references to epidemics of a disease in this region, the principal symptom of which was the vomiting of blood. The mortality appears to have been so great that vultures came into the homes and devoured the bodies before other disposition could be made of them. The last visitation of the blood vomiting disease, which is referred to in the records as the fourth, has been interpreted to have occurred during the year 1648. Sanitarians have looked upon Mérida as the seed-bed from which the fever has spread from time to time, to appear in epidemic form throughout Mexico and the Central American countries. Within the last two years epidemics of more or less severity have occurred in east and west Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

The war against yellow fever is now on in all these countries. The plan of operations made possible by a fine spirit of international team play brings all the work under unified administration. In each country the government has created under its national department of health a yellow fever commission and has given to this commission full authority to deal with the situation. The simple device of making one man director of each of these commissions has effected the necessary concert of effort. The region to be covered is a large one. First attention is being given to strategic centers with particular concentration on Mérida, Yucatan.

There seems to be no yellow fever at the present time in and about Mérida and only a few sporadic cases have been reported within the last two months anywhere in Mexico.

For more than four months no case has been reported from any of the Central American countries. The rainy season, the period of greatest danger from yellow fever, is now coming to an end. Those who are responsible for the work understand, however, the importance of continuing energetic measures against mosquitoes. The plan of operation provides for holding the mosquito index below the danger point for at least a year after the last reported case of yellow fever.

FOREIGN

Statue of Professor Fuchs Unveiled at Vienna.—A marble bust of Prof. E. Fuchs, the Vienna ophthalmologist, was unveiled, June 14, the occasion being his seventieth birthday. He retired in 1915.

Rollier's Graduate Course in Heliotherapy.—A theoretical and practical course in heliotherapy is to begin at Leysin, Aug. 16-20, 1921. Address the Secrétariat Médical de M. Rollier, Leysin, Switzerland, for further details.

The Donders Memorial.—A large statue of Donders, the great Holland ophthalmologist and physiologist, was recently unveiled with much ceremony at Utrecht where he had been professor of ophthalmology and of physiology until his death in 1889.

Memorial to Achúcarro.—A tablet has been placed in the provincial hospital at Madrid commemorating the work of Dr. Achúcarro, the promising young histologist whose research had carried his name far before his untimely death a few years ago.

International Physiotherapy Congress.—The *Medicina Ibera* states that the date of the Sixth International Congress on Physiotherapy has been appointed for May, 1922. Professor Calatayud is to preside at the meeting, which is to be held at Madrid. Dr. Bartrina Costa is the secretary-general.

The Roentgen Institute of the Dresden Gynecologic Clinic.—The inauguration of this new institution occurred June 1. It was organized by means of donations from America to a total of 274,000 marks; the sum for this special purpose was raised by a concert in New York.

Venereal Disease in Germany.—The *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* states that the collective inquiry in regard to the number of cases of venereal disease in medical care during the last month of 1919 has yielded the preliminary figure of 136,000 cases, that is, 2.2 for each thousand inhabitants.

Medical Legislators in Italy.—About eighty physicians were candidates for the national legislature at the last elections, according to the *Riforma Medica*. Twenty-three were elected, including Dr. Raffaele Paolucci, the hero of Pola. Eleven who had previously been members of the lower house failed of reelection.

Prize to Dr. Friedrich.—At the recent annual meeting of the German specialists in digestive and metabolic diseases, the 1,000 mark prize of the Ismar Boas Foundation was awarded to Dr. L. von Friedrich, assistant at the Frankfurt medical clinic, for his work "Influence of the Act of Mastication on Secretion in the Stomach in Health and Disease."

New Medal for Medical Profession.—The Council of the Royal Society of Medicine, at the annual general meeting, July 6, made the first award of its gold medal to Sir Almroth Wright, F.R.S. (London), in recognition of his valuable services to medicine during the war. The medal is to be awarded triennially for original discovery in medicine and other allied sciences, or for the practical application of the results of previous investigations of other scientists, or for the most valuable contribution in any other way toward the progress of the art and science of medicine, preventive medicine, or surgery.

Graduate Courses in Germany.—A course on exotic pathology and medical parasitology is announced to open at Ham-

burg, September 19, in the Institute for Marine and Tropical Diseases. The twelve lecturers include Giemsa and Nocht. —The German Radiotherapy Society is organizing a series of course: one, especially intended for gynecologists, opens under Wintz, August 1-6, at Erlangen. A course on radiotherapy for tuberculous affections will be held, October 3-8, at Freiburg. A graduate course in dermatology is planned for the fall at Hamburg in the Arning clinic and the lupus institute. For information on the radiotherapy courses address Prof. H. Meyer, Parkallee 73, Bremen. The third international graduate course at Karlsbad is announced to open September 11-17. Dr. E. Ganz of Karlsbad is in charge.

Official Expression of the Gratitude of France.—The *Presse Médicale* for June 29 gives a list of Belgians and others to whom the silver medal de la Reconnaissance Française has recently been awarded. The list contains the names of three American physicians: Dr. Carroll Bull, a collaborator of Carrel. The medal is awarded, it is said for his "immense services in scientific research and as assistant to Carrel." The other recipients are Dr. J. P. Hoguet and Dr. MacRobert, physicians to the French Hospital in New York, where they are said to have rendered "signal aid to French soldiers and marines on service in New York and to other persons of French nationality during the war." One medal was awarded to Dr. Max Jessurun of Harlem, the Netherlands. He is said to have been the moving spirit in the Harlem committee which provided free hospital care for French children and free medical care of the French refugees in Harlem during the war, and helping to ameliorate conditions for them.

Arrangements for Foreign Assistants in Paris Clinics.—The *Paris Médical* announces that the Paris medical faculty has now decided to accept foreign physicians as assistants in its clinics. Those desiring such a position must apply to the dean of the faculty with credentials and a letter of recommendation from the dean of their own medical faculty. The credentials are examined by a special committee and laid before the faculty board. If accepted, the candidate becomes assistant in the clinic for a period not less than three months or longer than one year. At the conclusion of his service he receives a certificate signed by the president of the university and registered at the ministère de l'instruction publique. Another advantage of the plan is said to be that some of the professors will allow the assistants to serve as *moniteurs*, thus associating them with the teaching force. Our exchange adds that competition for service as interns in the hospitals is also open to foreign candidates, saying that many physicians of various countries have served a term as intern in the Paris hospitals. The address of the medical faculty is merely Faculté de Médecine de Paris.

German Scientists Make Prohibition Appeal.—An appeal to the profession in Germany, signed by Kraepelin, Abderhalden, Strümpell and Gaupp, is being published in the German medical press. The appeal states "About fifteen thousand million marks are spent annually for alcoholic beverages in Germany. A large proportion of German grains, potatoes and sugar are diverted annually to the production of liquor. Our children and students are being fed by the Quakers in the lands of our late foes, and already we are hearing from these Quakers the reproach that while they are voluntarily imposing privations on themselves to carry on this charitable work in order to help us, we Germans are squandering such vast sums on alcohol and tobacco that with the tenth part of this expenditure for luxuries the distress of the children in Germany could be done away with." "Is such a condition as this compatible with the dignity of Germany, and is it to be borne that the authorities on the questions of feeding our suffering people can look on placidly while the people are thus in heedless folly destroying the future and bringing contempt on the nation? Alcohol and tobacco are not indispensable, they are actually harmful for some; they are a terrible drain on the economics of the land, they hinder the progress of our children and grandchildren and their escape from the hard yoke now pressing so heavily upon us. What we need is an iron will, unwearied industry, good common sense and nourishing food with its economical utilization." The appeal urges physicians to dispel the illusions in regard to alcohol, and combat the frivolous heedlessness of the masses so that history may not record that the profession failed in its duty during the time of the country's greatest distress. The *Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift* commends this appeal and urges the profession to work for national prohibition, like that in America. "What was possible in America, must be possible also in Germany."

Registration of Syphilitics in Denmark.—The central laboratory of the national public health system in Denmark

inaugurated last year a card index for all the specimens of serums sent in for analysis by physicians. A special form is used by which, without infringing on professional secrecy, each syphilitic thus listed can be identified and his case history traced through the years. Five data are recorded for each case: sex; day and year of birth; the initial of the surname; the date when the disease was first diagnosed; the name of the first physician or institution giving treatment. Dr. O. Jersild is in charge, and he has recently published in the *Ugeskrift for Læger* a report on the first six months' working of the institution. There are now 10,000 cases thus card-catalogued. The institution aims merely to serve like the central office of the telephone service. Every physician sending in the above data, or even the first three, of a case is at once put in touch with the physician or physicians or institution which have given this individual patient treatment before. On each card is entered the date of each course of treatment, the name of the institution, the institution's register number for the case, and the Wassermann findings at the time. As the enquiring physician is thus enabled to supply these data, it is an easy matter for the hospital or physician to give him the desired information in regard to details of treatment, etc. As the years pass the value of such a record will become more and more apparent, as the outcome of the case can be compared with the exact treatment, dosage, etc. Jersild has invented a name for this card index, the kartotheke, using the last syllable in the Danish word for library, as if we should say card-ary instead of libr-ary.

Deaths in Other Countries

Dr. V. Urbantschitsch, professor of otology at the University of Vienna and author of numerous works on the embryology, etc., of the ear, aged 74.—Dr. C. Moreau, president of the Tournai Union Médicale, Belgium, aged 81.—Dr. T. Schilling, a leading internist of Nürnberg.—Dr. Tirso Luis Crespo, chief of the public health service in Placetas, Cuba, aged 54.—Dr. J. Paes de Carvalho Sobrinho, a rising ophthalmologist of Rio de Janeiro, aged 34.

Government Services

Training Division in Surgeon-General's Office

By order of the Secretary of War a training division has been established in the Surgeon-General's Office of the Army under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Walter D. McCaw. General McCaw will assume these duties in addition to his duties as commandant of the Army Medical School at Washington. His chief assistant is Lieut.-Col. Robert U. Patterson. The training division will have general supervision of all training in the Medical Department of the Army, including the Medical Field Training School at Carlisle, Pa., Army Medical School at Washington and all reserve officers medical training schools established at the various universities in the country. General McCaw began his work on July 1.

Tuberculosis Wards in General Hospitals

Opening of tuberculosis wards in all the general hospitals is being recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service, thus giving support to a recent resolution adopted by the American Medical Association. Such a move, according to the statement issued by Surgeon-General Cumming of the Public Health Service, will be of enormous benefit, not only to most of the 2,000,000 known victims of the disease in the United States, but also to thousands of others in whom the disease is incipient and easily suppressable if promptly treated.

MEDICAL OFFICERS, UNITED STATES NAVY, RELIEVED FROM ACTIVE DUTY

CALIFORNIA	MASSACHUSETTS
Los Angeles—Castle, C.	Chelsea—Shoenfeld, D. D.
Lowell, C. H.	
San Diego—Elliott, R. D.	
San Francisco—Ehrenclou, A. H.	VIRGINIA
	Haymarket—Lightner, G. H.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Norfolk—Gilmer, W. P.
Washington—Hiden, M. B.	
Troxell, J. W.	